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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1970

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Today's weather—Paris: Mostly cloudy, temperature 40-45 (10-11). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temperature 40-45 (10-11).
Yesterday's temperature: 40-45 (10-11).
Today's weather—New York: Partly cloudy, temperature 40-45 (10-11). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temperature 40-45 (10-11).
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Additional weather—Page 8

Austria 1.30	France 1.30	West Germany 1.30
Belgium 1.30	Italy 1.30	Switzerland 1.30
Canada	..... 1.30	Japan	..... 1.30	United Kingdom	..... 1.30
Denmark	..... 1.30	Netherlands	..... 1.30	United States	..... 1.30
Finland	..... 1.30	Norway	..... 1.30		
France	..... 1.30	Portugal	..... 1.30		
Germany	..... 1.30	Spain	..... 1.30		
Greece	..... 1.30	Sweden	..... 1.30		
Ireland	..... 1.30	Switzerland	..... 1.30		
Italy	..... 1.30	Turkey	..... 1.30		
Japan	..... 1.30	U.S. Military	..... 1.30		
Lebanon	..... 1.30	Yugoslavia	..... 1.30		

Two Generals and 12 Others Accused of My Lai Cover-Up

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Army today initiated court-martial proceedings against 14 high-ranking officers, including the superintendent of West Point, charging dereliction of duty in allegedly covering up "a tragedy of major proportions" at My Lai.

Gen. Samuel W. Koster, West Point's chief, was charged with the performance of his duties and "failure to obey orders" and "failure to obey orders" in reporting the My Lai incident, in which up to 102 Vietnamese civilians were slain, allegedly by U.S. troops.

Identical charges were filed against the assistant division commander, Brig. Gen. George H. Young Jr., and Col. Oran K. Henderson, commanding the American 11th Infantry Brigade. The charges were announced at a Pentagon news conference at which the results of an inquiry headed by Lt. Gen. William R. Peers were disclosed.

Gen. Peers said his board heard testimony and evidence to indicate that certain persons, knowingly or unwittingly, suppressed certain information about the incident from passing up the chain of command.

Gen. Peers said he was satisfied that information about the incident did not go from the division to higher command headquarters or to Washington at the time of the field investigation, right after the reported massacre.

In announcing the Peers board's findings, the Army said: "The report alleges that there were serious deficiencies in the actions of a number of officers holding command and staff positions in the American Division, the 11th Infantry Brigade, Task Force Barker and the U.S. advisory organization."

"The deficiencies cited in the report relate primarily to alleged failures to render required reports, conduct adequate investigations, and otherwise to satisfactorily discharge duties in the light of information received concerning an alleged atrocity."

At West Point, N.Y., Gen. Koster told his cadets today he has asked to be reassigned to save the U.S. Military Academy the embarrassment of publicity over his possible court martial. All of the officers under charge are being transferred to Fort Meade, Md., near Washington. There they are entitled to pretrial investigations to ascertain whether a court martial will actually be held in each case.

Until today's Pentagon announcement, ten Army men, including four company-grade officers, had been charged in connection with the alleged massacre itself.

Platoon Leader Charged
The most serious charges have been lodged against 1st Lt. William L. Calley, 26, leader of the platoon that moved through the My Lai village complex searching for Viet Cong snipers on the day of the massacre two years ago.

Lt. Calley is charged with the premeditated murder of 102 South Vietnamese civilians. His court martial is set to begin May 18 at Fort Benning, Ga.

Capt. Ernest L. Medina, 33, commander of Company C—the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5).



Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster
West Point Commander

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Americans Quit Base In Laos

Reds Capture 2 Key Posts

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 17 (UPI).—Most Americans at the refugee and logistical support base of Sam Thong were evacuated tonight in the face of advancing North Vietnamese troops who seized two key posts six and eight miles away.

The U.S.-administered hospital at Sam Thong was evacuated during the day and civilian refugees in the area began streaming to the south and west ahead of a Communist attack force estimated at 2,000. Most U.S. personnel were flown out.

The United States has acknowledged that at least 20 Americans are at Sam Thong. Four who were left included Edna (Pop) Bush, 56, a former Indiana farmer who gained fame here as the individualistic administrator of American aid to refugees in north Laos for the last nine years.

Laotian officials announced the fall of the government outposts and an airstrip to an estimated 2,000 guerrilla troops who attacked last night and drove out the defenders this morning.

The two outposts, both on mountains 6,000 feet high, had been set up to guard approaches to Sam Thong and Long Cheng, the two U.S. support bases vital to the defense of northern Laos. Both bases are now within easy artillery range of North Vietnamese forces.

At least 56 government troops were wounded during the overnight attacks against the outposts at Tha Tam Heng, six miles north of Sam Thong, and at Phou Pha Lai, eight miles east.

The U.S. command in Saigon reported bombing strikes in support of the Laotian troops. Military sources said large groups of guerrilla soldiers were seen moving toward Sam Thong early today, preceded by hundreds of refugees fleeing their homes.

The U.S. Embassy in Laos has reported the military situation there to be serious, a State Department spokesman said today in Washington. Press officer Carl Barch confirmed that North Vietnamese forces have captured the Tha Tam Heng and other hill outposts near Sam Thong. But there was no confirmation in Washington of reports that American planes had evacuated an American (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8).

Cambodians Attempt to Push Viet Cong Units Over Border

South Vietnam Artillery Reportedly Aids in Battle

By Peter Arnett



Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

CHAU DOC, South Vietnam, March 17 (AP).—Cambodian troops have attempted to push a Viet Cong battalion across the border into South Vietnam, calling in South Vietnamese artillery fire to help, highly reliable informants reported today.

A Cambodian officer was in radio contact with the chief of South Vietnam's An Phu district, adjoining Cambodia, during the entire operation, these informants said. He directed 105-mm. artillery fire from the district's guns into both sides of the border where the Viet Cong were moving. American officials in Chau Doc province, where the incident took place, said it was the first time they knew of Cambodians and South Vietnamese working together so openly to fight the Viet Cong.

The Cambodian military operation was the second known to have been launched Sunday against Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces operating inside Cambodia near South Vietnam's Mekong Delta.

Early Sunday, a Cambodian battalion challenged North Vietnamese infantrymen guarding the rear base of the North Vietnamese 1st Infantry Division around Nul O mountain inside Cambodia.

South Vietnamese forces were not asked to participate in the Nul O battle, but they were invited in later Sunday when an estimated five Cambodian infantry companies began pushing south toward the Chau Doc border area's An Phu district, which thrusts into Cambodia along the Mekong River.

The Viet Cong were known to have at least 400 troops in a base area in Cambodia's Bung Ven region just opposite the tip of An Phu. This force was formed in a recent merging of two battalions of local force battalions, sources said.

Vietnamese intelligence officials in Chau Doc were alerted to the impending action late Sunday morning when spotter planes saw a "large-scale troop movement" toward the border in Cambodia.

In early afternoon, the An Phu district chief reportedly made contact with a Cambodian officer. Later in the day, the Cambodian officer reportedly asked for artillery support from An Phu district, and it came within a few hours. Several 105-mm. howitzers, firing at targets on both sides of the border, were used steadily for the next two days, the informants said.

The Cambodian military actions began on the day the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces were supposed to leave their Cambodian border sanctuaries, under an order given late last week by the Cambodian government.

Reports from Cambodia early today indicated that the decisive battle had been extended while talks started between the Cambodians and Viet Cong and North Vietnamese representatives.

When asked what he believed the Pathet Lao and its Hanoi supporters were trying to do in Laos, Mr. Rogers said: "We hope they are trying to make their negotiating position stronger. We hope they are not trying to overrun the country."

Asked to comment on speculation that there might be 100,000 to 150,000 U.S. troops still in Vietnam two to three years from now, Mr. Rogers said: "I don't want to make any predictions."

He asserted that the program of replacing U.S. combat forces with South Vietnamese had "worked pretty well so far" but he would not make any forecast as to the future.

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Two U.S. Agencies Evacuated Nixon May Ask Laws to Stem Wave of Bombings, Threats

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—President Nixon told Republican congressional leaders today that he is considering asking for new federal laws to deal with a series of recent bombings across the country.

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, told reporters at the White House that he expects a presidential request for special legislation on bombings "in the near future."

Mr. Nixon expressed concern over recent bombings during his weekly meeting with his party's leaders in the House and Senate.

While the discussions were under way, bomb threats emptied the Treasury's Bureau of Engraving and Printing, located about three-quarters of a mile from the White House, and the Department of Agriculture building in the same area.

Rep. Charles Vanik, D., Ohio, said his bill, introduced yesterday, would impose tax on the transfer of dangerous explosives and thereby provide "restraints and safeguards on the easy and uncontrolled transfer of dangerous explosives."

Rep. Vanik said the measure would require purchase records to be kept, and a person found in possession of untaxed dangerous explosives would be in violation of federal law.

No bomb was found at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where paper money, stamps and bonds are printed. The building was evacuated because of the bomb threat.

Director James A. Condon of the bureau said simple precautions have been taken to protect supplies of paper, money and other valuables.

In "Celebrity Room"
The bomb threat at the Agricultural Department came from a male caller who said a bomb had been planted in a "celebrity room" there. Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hansen and other officials were scheduled to attend a luncheon in the building. It was evacuated, no bomb was found, and the luncheon went ahead on schedule.

U.S. Issues a New Warning It May Cut Troops in NATO

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today "we are carrying more than our share" of the burden of NATO defenses in Europe and the United States will give serious consideration next year to a cutback in American troops stationed there.

Responding to questions on the NBC-TV "Today Show," Mr. Rogers said that the future of the U.S. NATO troop contingent is under review.

He added that the level will remain the same until mid-1971. "More Than Our Share"
"I think we are carrying more than our share of the burden," he said.

In the middle of next year, he declared, "we will give serious consideration to some reduction."

Mr. Rogers made these other points:
● He will "probably make an announcement before the week of March 23 on the Nixon administration decision on an Israeli request to buy jet aircraft, but he refused to give any hint what the announcement would be.

● He is pleased to see that in recent weeks there has been some decrease in combat activity between Israel and the Arab states. He said the level of hostilities was lower.

● The Soviet Union "seems to be interested in working out some sort of an agreement, just as we are," to limit the nuclear arms race but in other areas the Russians evidently are not interested in working toward agreements or promoting solutions. Mr. Rogers said this was about the way he had thought U.S.-Soviet relations would go and he was not disappointed particularly that the Russians were not doing more.

Rogers Declines to Rule Out Use of Ground Forces in Laos

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today he could not foreclose the possibility that American combat troops might be used in Laos. But he said there are "no present plans" to do so.

Mr. Rogers also indicated that it might be a considerable U.S. military force in Vietnam by the time of the 1972 presidential election.

He was asked on the NBC-TV "Today Show" about Sen. J. William Fulbright's statement yesterday quoting him as saying at a secret Senate hearing that advance approval would be sought from Congress before any U.S. ground forces were moved into Laos.

Mr. Rogers indicated he was not too happy about the Arkansas Democrat's disclosure and said he would "like to talk to him" about it. But he said he did not rule out completely the possible use of ground forces there.

He said he told Sen. Fulbright's Foreign Relations Committee that "there are no present plans to use ground troops." He said "I also told the committee that I was not foreclosing" completely that possibility.

When asked what he believed the Pathet Lao and its Hanoi supporters were trying to do in Laos, Mr. Rogers said: "We hope they are trying to make their negotiating position stronger. We hope they are not trying to overrun the country."

Asked to comment on speculation that there might be 100,000 to 150,000 U.S. troops still in Vietnam two to three years from now, Mr. Rogers said: "I don't want to make any predictions."

He asserted that the program of replacing U.S. combat forces with South Vietnamese had "worked pretty well so far" but he would not make any forecast as to the future.

Reds Demand Reparations in Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, March 17 (UPI).—Attempts to negotiate a peaceful evacuation of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops from Cambodia collapsed when the Communist negotiators ignored the issue and demanded instead compensation for the ransacking of their embassies here last week. Cambodian officials announced.

Premier Lon Nol's cabinet held consultations on how to handle relations with Hanoi and the Viet Cong's provisional revolutionary cabinet after their virtual rejection of demands to recall home thousands of their armed troops using

● Prince Norodom Sihanouk, in Moscow, vowed yesterday that the recent anti-Communist demonstrations in Cambodia would not change his political orientation. Story on Page 2.

Cambodian territory as their sanctuary from fighting in South Vietnam.

Officials said North Vietnamese and Viet Cong representatives turned a deaf ear at a three-hour meeting with Cambodian delegates yesterday to demands they withdraw their troops, which most Cambodian officials place at 50,000 to 80,000 men.

Tables Turned
Claiming that they fully respect Cambodia's territorial integrity and national sovereignty, Communist Vietnamese diplomats sought to turn the tables on Cambodian delegates by demanding that the meeting take up the issue of damages for the sacking of their embassy buildings, informants said.

Mobs stormed the two legations, destroying the furniture and forcing the diplomats to seek refuge in other Communist embassies.

Officials said the Communist diplomats at yesterday's talks merely insisted on the settlement of their claims and demanded the punishment of the demonstrators, sources reported.

They said the government will wait before making the next move until after the end of talks in Moscow and Peking by Cambodia's chief of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Observers did not rule out, however, a worsening of tension between Cambodia and the Communists. They said it was difficult for North Vietnam and the Viet Cong to acknowledge publicly their readiness to evacuate the border areas where they have both military bases and hospitals for troops wounded in fighting the allies in South Vietnam.

A refusal to recall the troops may in turn strengthen the hand of Cambodian rightists who claim the country can hardly consider itself neutral while allowing large sections of its territory to be controlled by foreign armed forces, observers added.

British Engineers, Scientists Flooding Back From U.S. Jobs

LONDON, March 17 (AP).—The exodus of brains from Britain to the United States has changed direction.

Anthony Wedgwood Benn, minister of technology, said British scientists are flooding back from the United States.

Science and aerospace industrial officials, he told the National Economic Development Council, are causing a layoff among the expatriate experts.

The present position is that we are absolutely flooded with people who want to come back from the United States and cannot place them all," said Fred Catherwood, director-general of the National Economic Development Office.

Boeing aircraft company. Moreover, Lockheed is in serious need of new financing and North American Rockwell has lost a defense order.

Two British agencies for inducing emigrated scientists and engineers to return report about 1,000 persons on their registers. A recent British advertisement in Seattle, headquarters of Boeing, brought 80 replies.

Richard Lynn, a Dublin research professor in psychology, said last year that because of the brain drain "the competence of the population could in time decline to the level of that of the Eskimos and the Red Indians and British civilization would become extinct."

Britain, he said, had been "exporting substantial proportions of her best and replenishing from the residue."

"Any animal breeder who shuts his eyes to this fact would be asking for trouble," Mr. Lynn said. During the height of the exodus, which began around 1960, Britain lost more than 6,000 engineers and scientists through emigration each year. Most of them went to the United States.

Black Muslims Defeated by White Alabama

Farm Project Is Put Up for Sale After Cattle Poisoning, Sniping

By James T. Wooten
ASHVILLE, Ala., March 17 (UPI).—A farm owned by Black Muslims and plagued by the deaths of 30 poisoned cattle will be sold to the Ku Klux Klan or anybody who wants it, its manager announced here yesterday.

"No use staying where people ain't civilized," said John H. Davis, the manager, as he supervised the round-up of what was once a \$30,000 herd of 300 Hereford and Angus cows.

Now, reduced by sniper fire and poisoned water, there are 23 left, and they are to be moved to another farm in Alabama that the black separatist group owns.

"We're just going to get out from amongst these heathens," the 51-year-old Mr. Davis said. He looked across the rolling hills of the 376-acre farm, dotted with the bodies of the bulls,

"We're waiting for the state toxicology lab to tell us what kind of poison it was before we begin an investigation," said Joel N. Wood, the county sheriff. "We definitely are going to be diligent in this and try to bring the guilty people to justice."

Sheriff Wood is "just making sure he doesn't trouble the waters," Mr. Davis said, because he is a candidate for clerk of the circuit court. "He could find out who's doing this if he wanted to," he said.

The Muslims also own another farm in St. Clair County, which they purchased from Mr. Wyatt. The second is a 531-acre parcel. The total purchase price for the two farms was \$238,000, and Mr. Davis says they can be bought now for approximately \$270,000.

"We made a lot of improvements," he said. "We don't want any profit, and we'll sell to anybody, including the Klan."

Doctors in U.S. Say Millions Exposed to 'Health Brutality'

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—A scathing report by the American Public Health Association says America's medical care system is broken down, with millions of people exposed to "health brutality" each day.

"Circumstances that can only be called health brutality pervade the lives of millions of American people who live in communities that seem designed to break the human spirit," the report said.

It was prepared by the current association president, Dr. Paul E. Cornely, and the immediate past president, Dr. Lester Breslow, after the two visited six communities across the United States last year.

The association is a private organization representing 18,000 doctors and public health workers. The report offered case studies that included:

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UNDERPRIVILEGED—Women staff members of Newsweek magazine at a New York press conference at which they said they were suing the publication for discrimination.

Nixon Choice Of 'Mediocre' Judge Backed 46 on Newsweek Charge Anti-Women Discrimination

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 17 (WP).

Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R., Neb., yesterday charged critics of Supreme Court nominee G. Harrold Carswell with lacking any "pretense of fairness and objectivity" and defended the President's right to appoint a "mediocre" judge if he chooses.

Sen. Hruska called Judge Carswell "learned" and "well qualified" and did not concede that he is as poor a lawyer and judge as Sens. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., Yale law school Dean Louis H. Pollak and others have contended.

But the Nebraska senator, who led off the first full day of debate on the nomination, told a broadcaster in an interview, "Even if he were mediocre, there are a lot of mediocre judges and people and lawyers. They are entitled to a little representation, aren't they, and a little chance? We can't have all Brandises and Frankfurters and Cardozo's."

Later, on the floor, Sen. Hruska said he disagreed with Sen. Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., a critic of Judge Carswell, that one should "look at the quality of the man."

Sen. Hruska said that was the job of the President, who had the appointive responsibility.

Civil Rights Revolution

Sen. Hruska said opposition to Judge Carswell is actually based on the latter's failure as a federal judge "to promote the civil rights revolution of the past decade."

Asserting that this is unfair, Sen. Hruska said: "A justice should be an arbiter, not an advocate."

Sen. Russell B. Long, D., La., also jumped into the Senate debate yesterday on what numbered liberals consider a chief issue, Judge Carswell's ability.

Sen. Bayh had called Judge Carswell's record "undisputedly undistinguished" and quoted law school professors who said so.

Sen. Long leaped to his feet. "Didn't these same... great legal minds... recommend Judge (Abe) Fortas and endorse the Miranda decision, which a majority of the Senate considered responsible for a 100 percent increase in murder and rape?" Sen. Long asked.

"We have enough of these upside-down kind of thinkers. Wouldn't it be better to have a B student or a C student instead of another A student?... We need... some conformists on the court who'll stick to the law as it's always been rather than upset it."

Vote May Be Delayed

Majority leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said yesterday that a vote on the nomination might be possible next week, but Sen. Bayh, who is leading the opposition to Judge Carswell, indicated later that his side might want to keep talking until after the March 28-30 Easter recess.

It is believed that the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which is lobbying strongly against Judge Carswell on the grounds he is biased against Negroes and unfavorable to civil rights, wants until at least to marshal opposition to the nominee.

Sen. Bayh, calling the nomination "an affront to the Supreme Court," cited as reasons for opposition Judge Carswell's 1948 "white supremacy" campaign speech, 17 reversals by higher courts in civil rights cases, alleged participation in a 1956 scheme to convert a golf course from municipal to private use to exclude Negroes and reported drafting of a "whites only" charter for a nonprofit boosters group.

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).

Forty-six women on the staff of Newsweek magazine charged yesterday that they are being discriminated against because of their sex.

In a step timed to coincide with the magazine's current cover story on growing militant feminism, titled "Women in Revolt," the 46 announced that they have filed a complaint with the federal government charging that Newsweek is bypassing women for top editorial positions.

The complaint said in part: "We allege that women on the staff of Newsweek are systematically discriminated against in both hiring and promotion and are forced to assume a subsidiary role simply because they are women."

The complaint was sent last Saturday to Elizabeth J. Knack, a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in Washington. The action was supported by the American Civil Liberties Union and the New York Civil Liberties Union.

'Blatant Policy'

Charging that Newsweek had violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which outlaws "segregation, classification or any limitation of an employee" on the grounds of race, color, religion or sex, the complaint said: "We think it especially important that so highly visible and ostensibly open-minded an institution should not be permitted to continue a blatant policy of discrimination against women."

The signers were understood to include almost all of Newsweek's 40 women researchers plus a few women writers and reporters. The main task of researchers—classified as editorial assistants or senior editorial assistants in the magazine's masthead—is to check stories for factual accuracy.

A slim, miniskirted reporter repeatedly shouted, "Right on! Right on!" as Eleanor Holmes Norton, assistant legal director of the ACLU and the lawyer for the employees, read the complaint at a news conference.

Some 30 young women of the

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Gesture to Peking

U.S. Eases Most Curbs on Use Of Passports in China Travel

WASHINGTON, March 17 (WP).

The Nixon administration made another small gesture toward better relations with China yesterday by announcing that it was validating American passports for travel there "for any legitimate purpose."

The move was announced by the State Department as it extended for another six months the largely unenforceable regulations restricting the use of U.S. passports for travel to China, Cuba, North Korea and North Vietnam.

Travel to Albania by Americans has been unrestricted since 1968.

A series of court decisions, culminating in the December, 1967, ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals on Prof. Stoughton Lynd's travel to Hanoi, left U.S. citizens "free to travel to any area of the world," as State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey put it yesterday.

Use of the passport, however, remains subject to government regulation. U.S. officials conceded that prosecution required solid proof, such as evidence testimony, that a passport was used to gain admittance to one of the four restricted countries.

Mr. McCloskey announced, however: "We believe it would not be advisable at this time for the government to appear to be encouraging unlimited travel to these areas by removing these restrictions."

Passports of newsmen, scholars, public health doctors and scientists, American Red Cross representatives and "certain humanitarian cases" will continue to be validated for Cuba, North Korea and North Vietnam, Mr. McCloskey said. For China, he continued, "we follow a more liberal policy" and "give validation for any legitimate purpose."

An earlier broadening of passport rules for China last July authorized "automatic validation" for six specific categories of travelers, including members of Congress and teachers.

Yesterday's passport announcement was "in keeping with the administration's policy to improve relations with Communist China," Mr. McCloskey said.

Since January, representatives of Washington and Peking have held two meetings in Warsaw, with tight security over what has been discussed. No date has yet been set for the next meeting, Mr. McCloskey said.

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Passports of newsmen, scholars, public health doctors and scientists, American Red Cross

Meeting at Erfurt

West German leaders have been warning their people not to be too sanguine about the prospects for the meeting at Erfurt between their chancellor, Willy Brandt, and his East German opposite number, Premier Willi Stoph. Their point is well taken.

For nearly all Germans, even the semblance of an approach to healing the division in that nation would be welcome; most of them long for some alleviation of the results of that division—split families, fissioning of old institutions, the sense that familiar scenes now lie in politically alien territory, the diversion of national assets, cultural and economic—all the loss and bitterness, in sum, of 21 years of separation. And the simple fact of this all-German summit inevitably suggests positive results.

But these will certainly not come easily, or immediately, if at all. The possibility remains that Mr. Stoph will not proceed beyond the first item that is clearly on his personal agenda—a recognition by Bonn of the legal sovereignty of East Germany. In that case, the Erfurt meeting is hardly likely to get very far.

East Germany is an economic fact, undoubtedly. It has an indigenous industrial strength that ranks it high among the world's producers. But whether it can be called, with equal justice, a political fact is quite another matter. There is stability in

East Germany, a greater stability, to all appearances, than its eastern neighbors possess. It is under less publicized repression and closer to Moscow. But that the East German leaders are still so insistent on recognition of their state, so reluctant to facilitate communications with the West, so much more Muscovite than the Kremlin, are not signs of strength and confidence.

They are manifestations of the psychology and the concrete fear that built the Berlin Wall.

In other words, the East German Communists are still so fearful of the East German people, and of the pull of the West upon them, that they, in effect, are asking Bonn to help them to assert nationhood as a precondition for any easing of the situation along their borders. And this signaling and assisting in the permanent division of the country, is neither politically nor morally possible for the Federal Republic.

The dialogue may help. There are practical problems that might be solved, for the mutual benefit of both Germans, even within the rigid framework of East German preconceptions. It is that which can be hoped for from the Erfurt meeting—but only hoped for, not expected with any degree of confidence. Whatever its temperature elsewhere, the cold war is still solid in the hearts of Walter Ulbricht and his coterie.

The Ghost Army

The letter from Premier Kosygin to President Nixon was probably intended to influence events in Cambodia quite as much as those in Laos, with which it was ostensibly concerned. Its main thrust was to place the blame for all the problems of the two countries upon the United States, and to disclaim any international responsibility for the situation there.

This, in itself, is not an absolutely untenable diplomatic position. There are many Americans, and more Europeans, who would accept it. But there is a great hollow within the Soviet note, a great gap in its reasoning. For Mr. Kosygin's purposes, the North Vietnamese forces in Laos and Cambodia are nonexistent; their presence is not denied—it is just ignored.

This is, of course, in line with the North Vietnamese position at the Paris talks, a position in which occasional cracks have become visible, but which essentially holds that there are no North Vietnamese troops anywhere outside the borders of that nation.

It would follow, then, that the United States has been battling only South Vietnamese Viet Cong in South Vietnam; only Laotian Pathet Lao on the Ho Chi Minh Trail (which must necessarily be a myth). And the mobs in Cambodia? Obviously, they have been rioting against an army of ghosts.

So long as this policy of treating the North Vietnamese forces as sheer illusion persists,

diplomacy is impossibly hampered, and public gullibility assumed on a scale that passes comprehension. The "credibility gap" that aroused so much wrath in the United States, and which still baunts Congress and the press, is minuscule by comparison with the way in which the truth is flouted in Hanoi and Moscow—not by simple suggestions of the false and petty evasions of the truth, but by a whopping, if implicit and transparent, lie.

One of the classic phenomena of the cold war has been the combination of native Communist activists with "volunteers" from outside—a reminiscence of the Spanish Civil War, where there were actual volunteers at the front. The Red Chinese intervention in Korea took the same form, allegedly, at the beginning, and Moscow threatened to send "volunteers" into the Middle East during the Suez crisis.

The world is rather more sophisticated now; it does not even react with great indignation to such transparent frauds, except when Americans try to play the same game on a far smaller scale in, say, Laos. But it is not likely that there can be much progress at any negotiating table—whether in Paris, Vientiane or Phnom Penh, so long as substantial, well-armed or highly organized troops, under orders from Hanoi, continue to be talked of as if they were pure fictions—or worse, if they are not talked about by those who give them their orders or their supplies.

International Opinion

Finnish Election

The formation of a new Finnish government, which may be entrusted to Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen, may require long and delicate consultations. Mr. Karjalainen said his Center party was not ready to cooperate with the Finnish Liberals and Conservatives, to form an exclusively "bourgeois" government.

This statement indicates that President Kekkonen also does not wish for the formation of a wide coalition going from the Social Democrats to the Conservatives and excluding the Communists and the "poujadistes." This is no doubt why Mr. Karjalainen said that the present "Red-Green" coalition grouping the Communist, Social Democrats and the Center would continue to rule after several minor changes. The "Popular Front" is a Finnish device, a comfortable parliamentary majority. But if the Conservative party opposition blocks such a formula, then it will be necessary to appoint a government of civil servants pending a rapid return to the polls.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

Bad to Worse in Cyprus

Cyprus—back in the old routine—goes rapidly from bad to worse. Will there be more murders, more bombs, more chaos—remembering always that one stray bullet wounding one stray Turkish Cypriot could move this latest pitting of Greek against Greek back into the maelstrom of communal strife?

—From *The Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

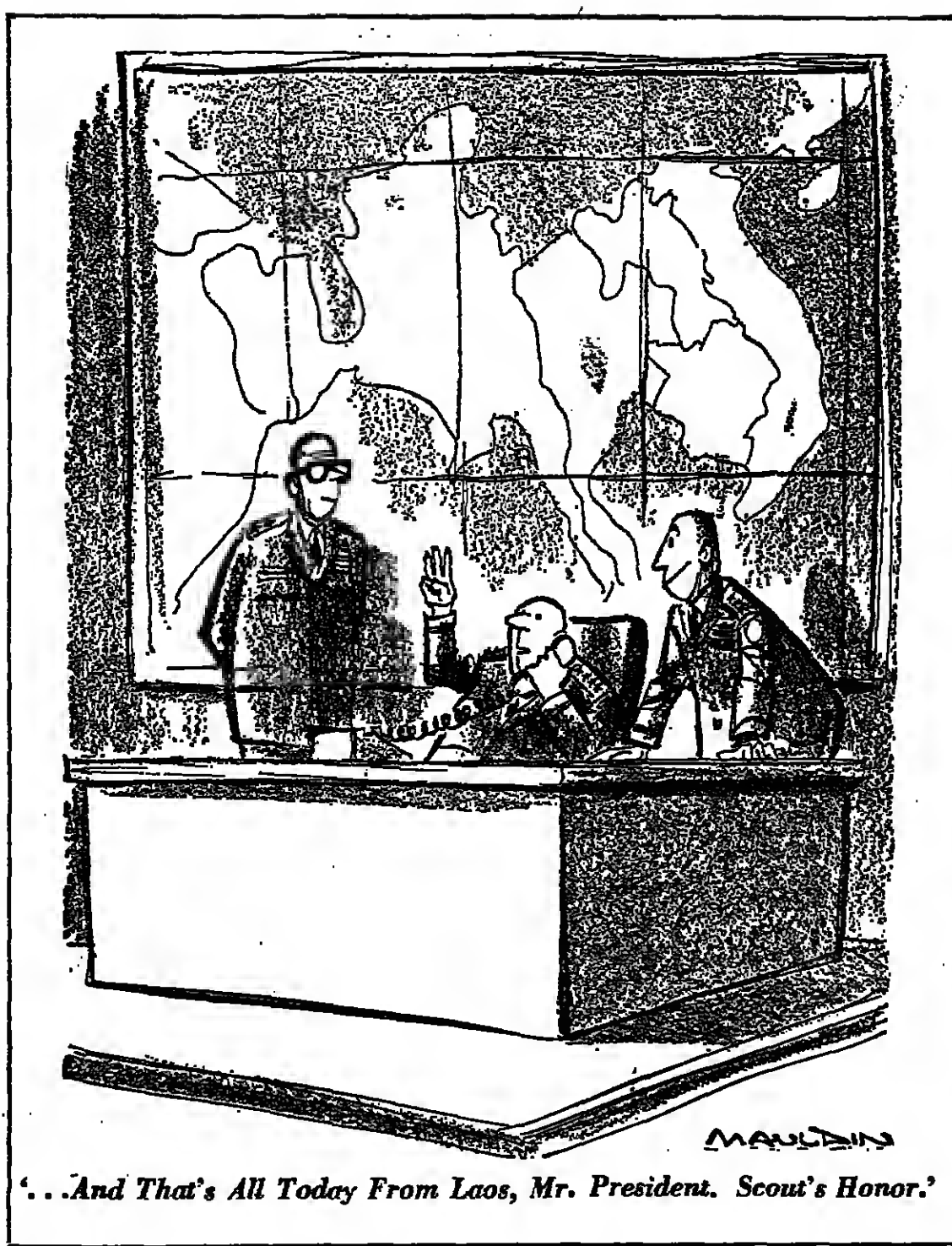
March 18, 1895

PARIS—Some very interesting statistics have been published about strikes in the United States by the Massachusetts Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in their annual report. During the past year of depression, it seems strikes have been frequent, but for the most part without effect. Both employers and employees have lost time and money without any benefit to either. The whole tenor of the report indicates that arbitration is the true solution for labor.

Fifty Years Ago

March 18, 1920

THE HAGUE—M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, the Premier, in a letter to the presidents of the First and Second Chambers, says that the ex-Kaiser has assured the Netherlands government that he will refrain from all political action and will not cause political difficulties for Holland. An ordinance joined to the letter stipulates that part of the Province of Utrecht, to be decided upon by the government, shall be appointed as the ex-Kaiser's site of residence.



A Lesson Not to Be Repeated

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—It is fortunate that President Nixon is a shrewd politician and therefore unlikely ever to face such a showdown with the Senate as that unsuccessfully confronted by Woodrow Wilson just half a century ago.

On March 19, 1920, a band of angry legislators rebelled against Wilson's visionary plans, rejected the Versailles Treaty and association with the League of Nations, and pointed the United States once more along an isolationist road.

Isolationism from an outside world fled by their forefathers had been a basic tenet of Americans. However, with unconscious imperialism, this was unilaterally extended to the entire Western Hemisphere, bringing near-war with France over Mexico and actual war with Spain over Cuba.

Diplomatic excursions abroad were rare and temporary—like Theodore Roosevelt's peacekeeping efforts between Russia and Japan, after the United States itself had acquired Asian interests by seizing the Philippines.

An earth shrank to nothing by modern communications won't allow its wealthiest and strongest component to escape; it requires intervention in virtually all its problems. This need not necessarily imply military intervention—nor, for that matter, non-intervention.

As far as that goes, Talleyrand wrote: "Non-intervention is a political and metaphysical term and means about the same as intervention."

Whether the United States intervenes with active armies (as in Vietnam), inactive armies (as in Laos), aircraft and spooks (as in India), or trade pacts (as in Japan), its multifaceted overseas commitments cannot be wholly severed.

John Paton Davies, an unusual, wise American diplomat, has

written: "The new intervention attempts also to be opinion-forming abroad. Reacting to the worldwide ideological offensive of the Communists, we have joined battle for men's minds in alien lands."

Nor, despite the present angry mood of many senators, is there anything ignominious about that. Nixon's problem is to prevent Congress from seizing the helm he is constitutionally charged with guiding, just as senators seized it 50 years ago.

The philosopher Vico: "Governments must be conformable to the nature of the governed." In this sense the President must conform by trimming and tacking at times; but he must never kneel under to currents of temporary frustration that would make of the United States a lonely never-never land.

Letters

U.S. and South Africa

The commendable closure of the American Consulate in Rhodesia leads one to hope for the logical closure of the American Embassy and Consulates in South Africa because in South Africa, too, a minority (16 percent) controls the country's 12,750,000 Africans, 1,859,000 coloreds and 561,000 Asians.

It would be the perpetration of an error for the U.S. government to neglect (omit?) the status of 15 million non-whites in South Africa now that the consulate-general in Salisbury has been closed (hopelessly) on behalf of 4.8 million Africans in Rhodesia. And exports to South Africa (over 400 million rand in 1968), in spite of Merck, Monsanto, Boeing, Ford, General Motors, Chrysler, Phillips Petroleum, Charles W. Engelhardt's investment company, Chase-Manhattan, The First National City Bank of New York, etc.—the U.S. government should try once again out of humanitarian feelings (not out of economic interests) and cut its official relations with South Africa as well as Rhodesia.

EDWARD KALE, Mainz, W. Germany.

The Greek Way

With reference to your recently published article wherein Andreas Papandriou holds the CIA responsible for the existence of a military regime in Greece (an allegation of many other supposed boycott resisters), he should surely know that all the CIA's of the world would have been unable to induce the Greek nation to apathetically accept an imposed government had not Papandriou, his family and his political cronies of all shades, the Palace, the press, the establishment, by their doings prior to the takeover, created a situation and a state of mind whereby the devil himself would have been an acceptable substitute.

It is time the opponents of the regime stopped looking for scapegoats, telling tales out of school, playing the sol-sisters and expecting foreigners to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. Over its long and varied history Greece has always proved that it can fight its own battles and manfully accept the consequences of its mistakes; so let us put the blame squarely where it belongs—on the former leaders and on all Greeks except for the peasant and the fisherman who have stoically had to put up with the criminal irresponsibility of their peers.

Although they should not be there in the first place, the colonels at least have the merit of genuinely attempting, albeit in their fumbling and crude manner, to put the country back on its feet, which is more than can be said for those self-styled protesters who today don a tactical disguise of idealistic opposition in a desperate attempt to recover their former privileged positions. Be it the top boy in Italy or the little politico in Canada.

The tragic mistakes which opened the door to the junta are the responsibility of all us Greeks. Let us learn from them, let us accept the consequences with dignity, let us set about repairing the damage by ourselves, and let us allow certain "holier than thou" nations to ponder on their attitude during the war, let us enable the Communists to tackle its own pressing problems, let us not prevent vote-seeking senators and congressmen from concentrating on their backyard, let us stop finally expecting the mass media to give every opportunist the chance to fulfill his ambitions under the cover of a freedom-loving democratic ideology, so rudely shattered with no justification by those brutes of colonialism.

Athens.

Zip!

A modest proposal to dispose of three current U.S. problems: unwanted stocks of nerve gas, the generation gap, and noise pollution. The solution? Mammoth rock festivals to be sponsored by the U.S. Army Chemical Warfare Dept. Free admission for the Great Unwashed plus substantial subsidies to all existing rock groups. Then when the millions of turned-on fans are assembled at carefully chosen sites and all the electronic instruments "synced," helicopters to release all that nasty excess nerve gas. Voilà! At one fell swoop (er, sniff) ZIP THE GAP!

Athens.

My response to New York rudeness is counter-punch politeness. Whenever I yield to a lady in a bus or making a purchase and get no acknowledgment, I say clearly "You are welcome, Madam." Occasionally this produces a belated "Thank you" which, however grudging or reluctant I consider one up for us Politeys.

GEOFFREY SOCCA, La Colle-sur-Loup, France.

The Great Genocide Panic

Nixon and Nigeria

By Arnold Beichman

The consequences of capitulation or surrender would be defeat and slavery. It would mean the surrender of our sovereignty and survival as a people. It would mean perpetual exploitation and appropriation of wealth by the conquerors, and it would mean our ever remaining second-class citizens, paying war reparations to the enemy as long as they wish.

—Odumegwu Ojukwu, defeated leader of the Biafra rebellion.

PORT HARCOURT, Nigeria.—A young Nigerian mechanical engineer from Lagos working here to refurbish the electric power system asked me who I was. I told him. He stared hard at me for a few moments and asked:

"Well, have you found the genocide and starvation you're looking for?"

I said nothing. He then began: "Why did your press say things about us that weren't true? I took my engineering degrees in British technical schools and universities but I shall never forgive or forget what the British press and yours said about us, people like Winston Churchill and the son of that novelist." (He meant Auberon Waugh.)

The young engineer's feelings can be multiplied a hundredfold to get some idea of how Gen. Gowon and his federal military government feel about President Nixon and his White House advisers.

As one looks back at the Nigerian civil war, which ended after two and a half years in mid-January, it is to wonder how men like Sen. Kennedy and Goodell accepted and repeated the still unproven charges of genocide against the federal government. It is easy to understand why Ojukwu raised the cry of genocide and enslavement, but why normally rational men were ready to equate a cruel war with Hitlerian extermination is hard to understand.

'The Broken China'

It is even more difficult to understand why President Nixon himself got so involved in the Nigerian civil war that even after it had ended, he so ignored the mood of the Gowon government that not even Secretary of State Rogers' visit last month was able to repair the damage. Or, as one on-the-spot observer in Lagos put it:

"Rogers picked up some of the broken china off the floor but he couldn't really put it together again."

It has been forgotten in America, but not by the Nigerian government, that on Sept. 10, during the 1968 presidential campaign, candidate Nixon said:

"Until now, efforts to relieve the Biafran people have been thwarted by the desire of the central government of Nigeria to pursue total and unconditional victory and by fear of the two people that surrender means wholesale atrocities and genocide. But genocide is what is taking place right now—and starvation is the grim reaper. This is not the time to stand on ceremony or to go through channels or to observe diplomatic niceties."

President Nixon acted on the advice he gave as candidate Nixon about what ought to be done about post-civil war Nigeria. His actions, however, have injured American relations with Nigeria, militarily the most powerful and politically the most influential country today in sub-Saharan Africa.

However optimistic are U.S. Embassy reports about the present state of U.S.-Nigerian relations, I can assure Mr. Nixon that it will be some time before Gen. Gowon and those around him forget that in the moment of Nigeria's triumph, the White House tried to bull its way into what was Biafra with its own made-in-America relief program.

Diplomatic Advice

American policy toward Nigeria, according to government sources, was formulated by the White House in total disregard of veteran diplomats in Lagos. The advice was simply that the United States should demonstrate some sensitivity toward the Gowon government, which had long been smarting over the effective pro-Biafra public relations program in America and Britain.

Instead, the White House rushed an embassy to Lagos in January, Col. Eugene Dewey, who was described as the President's special

envoy for Nigerian relief. He was ordered to obtain an audience with Gen. Gowon and to tell him what Mr. Nixon planned to do about relief for the people in the Eastern states.

The British High Commissioner, Sir Leslie Glass, a genial, paunchy diplomat with a weakness for direct speech, was approached for direct advice. He heard out the White House proposals in silence. He was then asked by Col. Dewey what he thought of them. Sir Leslie is reputed to have said:

"If I were Gowon, I'd tell you to Were the Herald Tribune an underground newspaper in New York's East Village, Sir Leslie's pithy comment could be reprinted. His useful advice was not followed. Instead, a high embassy official saw Gowon's chief of cabinet and told him that Col. Dewey wanted to see Gowon."

The Nigerian official replied with a polite euphemism, according to Lagos sources, that any proposals to the general would be "counter-productive." Thereafter, word filtered out that Gowon would, until further notice, see no foreign diplomats nor allow them to visit what had been Biafra.

Envoys Expelled

The ultimate humiliation came early on the morning of Feb. 1 when Col. Dewey was expelled by police, who escorted him from his hotel to Ikeja Airport and saw to it that he boarded a Europe-bound plane.

This report, based on high Nigerian sources, excludes the humanitarian aspect of the postwar aftermath which undoubtedly was one of the nonpolitical motives which moved President Nixon and his staff. It is intended merely to narrate a sequence of events which demonstrated a unique insensitivity to the feelings of a government which had just won a war and toward which the United States had been adamantly neutral. As one diplomat put it:

"Do you for one moment think that President Nixon would have sent to Prague relief planes and emissaries to tell the Russian occupiers of Czechoslovakia what he intended to do for humanitarian reasons?"

As for the genocide accusation, had that been Nigeria's policy, it is difficult to see why at the moment when the Biafrans were helpless, the alleged genocide didn't continue. Soldier rapists and starving children are horrifying enough, but they do not necessarily add up to genocide.

In actual fact, nobody, even those who listened to the atrocity-mongers, has any proof about genocide. What can easily be proven is that there were heavy casualties on both sides, malnutrition, lack of medical attention and the accepted barbarities of war, particularly of a civil war. But to draw up an indictment against a whole people, something which Edmund Burke said he could not do but which President Nixon did do with his accusation against Nigeria of "genocide," is surprising in a President whose image is that of a statesman who never loses his cool.

To demonstrate the swiftness with which the scars of civil war are healing, one astute diplomat said:

"Anybody can come back, any Biafran, as long as his name is not Ojukwu, and I'm not even sure about that."

The *International Herald Tribune* welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Denmark (air)	Fr. 121.00	231.00	439.00	Paraguay (air)	Fr. 48.00	92.00	177.00
France (air)	Fr. 65.00	123.50	235.00	Portugal (air)	Fr. 44.00	83.50	158.00
Germany (air)	Fr. 65.00	126.00	240.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	Fr. 33.50	64.50	123.00
Greece (air)	Fr. 61.50	115.50	217.50	Senegal (air)	Fr. 44.00	84.00	160.00
Ireland (air)	Fr. 57	104	200	Spain (air)	Fr. 100.00	190.00	367.00
Italy (air)	Fr. 71.50	136.50	258.00	Sweden (air)	Fr. 102.00	192.00	372.00
Japan (air)	Fr. 81.50	153.50	297.00	Switzerland (air)	Fr. 67.50	128.00	250.00
Lebanon (air)	Fr. 49.00	92.00	177.00	Thailand (air)	Fr. 52.00	98.50	187.00
Libya (air)	Fr. 33.50	64.50	123.00	Tunisia (air)	Fr. 10.00	20.50	39.00
				Turkey (air)	Fr. 17.50	33.50	64.00
				U.S.A. (air)	Fr. 44.00	84.00	160.00
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STERN MARCHERS—Marxists parading through Calcutta yesterday during a general strike to protest the collapse of the Communist-dominated West Bengal state government.

Death Toll 20 As Reds Riot In Calcutta

Army Alert After West Bengal Rampage

CALCUTTA, March 17 (UPI)—The Indian Army was placed on alert in West Bengal today after clashes here and in surrounding towns between police and Communist-led mobs.

At least 20 persons were reported killed and another 50 wounded as police fired on bands rampaging through Calcutta, setting fire to trains, bombing a legislative leader's home and virtually closing the city—India's largest, with a metropolitan population of 4.6 million.

One of those killed was shot by a bow and arrow by a Marxist Santhal tribesman in Tribeni, 40 miles west of Calcutta, where mobs burned down a nylon factory.

Other killings by police and crowds were reported in Hurdwan, Dakshindari and Nalhati as fighting spread through the state.

The riots were triggered by the collapse of the Communist-dominated state government after the withdrawal of the Bangla Congress party.

Police Open Fire

In Nalhati, 25 miles north of Calcutta, police opened fire with guns and tear gas to break up fighting at a jute mill between Communists and anti-Communists who refused to join a 24-hour general strike throughout the state.

In Calcutta, the extreme Communist party (Marxist)—known as the CPI—called the 24-hour strike, sent gangs out to patrol the streets and force merchants to observe the strike by closing their shops.

An armed crowd of 300 persons scrambled over the walls around the home of Sapurba Majumdar, deputy speaker of the State Assembly, and threw bombs into his home.

Nanterre Head Urges Reform

Dean Quits Riot-Torn French University



Paul Ricoeur

their responsibilities you are forced to renounce your own."

Meanwhile, things went on more or less as usual on the Nanterre campus today. Some 50 students occupied the dean's office at the law school, and 20 others broke into a classroom to halt instruction.

Mr. Ricoeur's replacement is scheduled to be his assistant, Rene Remond. But Mr. Remond is not yet sure he wants the job and said today he won't make up his mind until Thursday.

In resigning today, Mr. Ricoeur said that his once robust health had been destroyed by the "tensions, arguments and contradictions" of being dean for nearly a year. He offered to show Mr. Guichard a letter from his doctor telling him that he could not continue in the post any longer without running serious risks.

an all too long preface is almost completed, and the universities are finally going to be able to exercise

The climate at Nanterre, never as hot as it has been since early January, when clashes between Marxist guerrillas and orthodox Communist students left one student with a fractured skull.

In a statement at the time Mr. Ricoeur said the university could no longer assure the safety of its students and that at any moment "a murder could be committed."

Police Move In

On Feb. 27, the police entered Nanterre, and new clashes took place that left dozens injured on each side.

In resigning today, Mr. Ricoeur said that whatever the solution to collective warfare on the campuses may be, it is not the police. He said it is reform, and reform is a political problem.

Referring to the guerrillas as active not only on campuses, but against police stations, city halls and almost any public installation, he said that dealing with them can no longer be left to the universities.

"These collective acts of violence," he said, "have taken on national dimensions."

Mr. Ricoeur became the third dean to resign at the university since the May revolt. Nanterre has been in turmoil since it opened three years ago, and Paris students were forced to leave their Left Bank haunts near the Sorbonne to commute to the new high-rise buildings in the suburbs west of Paris.

Mr. Ricoeur's pleas for reform were answered by Mr. Guichard, who insisted Nanterre is being reformed.

New Law

The education minister said that the new education law specifically leaves the universities to run their own affairs and to decide for themselves when the situation has gotten out of hand and when the police should be called in.

"I only regret," wrote Mr. Guichard, "that at the moment when

Ex-Minister's Rites Ignored By Makarios

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 17 (UPI)—The government of President Makarios ignored the funeral of ex-minister Polycarpus Georgiadis today and denied Greek Army officers were involved in his murder.

At the same time, security sources said "definite developments" were expected soon in the investigation into the attempted assassination of Archbishop Makarios March 8.

Four Greek-Cypriots, who have been held for investigation into the Makarios case, were remanded in custody by a Nicosia court for a further eight days.

A government spokesman described as "ill-founded" reports circulating in Nicosia yesterday that Greek Army officers serving with a contingent on the island were involved in the assassination of Mr. Georgiadis Sunday night.

Government sources said two Greek officers named by Kyriakos Pafatakis, a police friend who accompanied Mr. Georgiadis to the rendezvous spot outside Nicosia where he was shot to death, had sound alibis which ruled out their involvement.

Mr. Georgiadis, a former interior minister, was a hero of the Cypriot fight for independence in the late 1950s.

Some 10,000 weeping Greek-Cypriots turned out for the funeral of the ex-minister, a 39-year-old father of two children. But no government representative was present. Speaker of the House of Assembly Glafkos Clerides and Labor Minister Theodoros Papadopoulos attended as personal friends. Archbishop Makarios busied himself with government and church work.

There was a cry during the funeral service of "shame on the murderers," but otherwise the ceremony went off quietly. Mr. Georgiadis' coffin, draped in the blue and white Greek flag, was borne to burial on the shoulders of former comrades of the ex-minister in SOE, the movement which fought the British for independence.

Mr. Georgiadis was known as "the Houdini of Cyprus" for his many escapes from British hands before independence was finally achieved in August, 1960.

In a statement issued tonight, President Makarios described as "forged" a document left by Mr. Georgiadis, which some sources said contained information on the attempt to assassinate him (the archbishop) March 8.

President Makarios said that as long as investigations were underway, he did not want to say more about the "dramatic events of the past few days."

"I hope that full light will soon be shed on the whole affair," he added.

Nigerian War Story Cited

London Paper Charged Under Secrets Act

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, March 17 (NYT)—A Conservative newspaper, its editor and a noted young journalist were charged today with leaking the Official Secrets Act in a story on the Nigerian war.

Summonses were served on the Sunday Telegraph, its editor, Brian Squire, and Jonathan Aitken, Mr. Squire's great-nephew, the son of Lord Beaverbrook, has been chosen as a Conservative candidate in the next general election.

The charges concerned the lead article in the Sunday Telegraph last Jan. 11. This gave details of what was said to be a confidential report by Col. R. E. Scott, a military expert in the British mission in Lagos.

A fourth summons was served tonight on Col. Douglas Jeffrey Cairns, who in January was British representative on the international server team in Nigeria.

Federals Criticized

The Scott report, as quoted in the story, was critical of "poor leadership" on the federal side, but it concluded that the federal

army should defeat the rebel Biafrans if handled more efficiently.

The report gave what were said to be the precise dispositions of federal forces on the date it was written—Dec. 13, 1969. And the Sunday Telegraph article said another copy of the report had been transmitted to the rebel leader, Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu.

The Telegraph story was known to have embarrassed the British government. Nigeria demanded the recall of Col. Scott, and he quickly left Lagos. There were questions about how a British military analysis of an ally's troop dispositions could have been transmitted to the enemy.

But the whole affair came too late to benefit the Biafran side, in any case. For on the very day of the Sunday Telegraph story, Biafran resistance collapsed and the war effectively ended.

The decision to bring a security prosecution over the story astounded political observers today. The case seemed certain to bring on the biggest clash between Fleet Street and a British government for many years.

The Evening Standard, in an immediate reaction, said "Newspapers will certainly resent and oppose any enforcement of the Official Secrets Act which fetters legitimate news inquiries."

Vague Wording. The act has long worried editors and independent commentators because its wording is so vague. It seems virtually to say that no one may publish any government document without official permission.

The statute makes it a crime for any official having "any document or information entrusted in confidence to him" to use the information in a "manner prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state." Col. Cairns was charged under this section.

Another section—which the three other defendants are charged with violating—extends the act to anyone who "receives" information in violation of the act. The maximum penalty is two years in prison.

The four defendants are to appear in court on April 22. They are likely to be tried, eventually, in London's central criminal court, the Old Bailey.

U.K. Labor Disputes Threaten Air, Sea and Land Travel

LONDON, March 17 (Reuters)—An around-the-clock shutdown loomed at Heathrow Airport tonight as labor disputes hit or threatened British travel by land, sea and air.

The airport closure was set for tomorrow night after fire officers, standing in for striking firemen, were ordered to return to normal duties. The move will prevent any passenger planes from landing at Heathrow.

Cargo ships, some carrying food supplies from South Africa, were immobilized at several British centers as dockers staged a 24-hour token strike demanding full-scale nationalization of the ports.

In London, dockers staged a protest march and crowded the House of Commons to listen to a debate on a bill providing for partial nationalization. They heard a Conservative member warn against what he called a catastrophic cave-in to industrial anarchy.

British rail services within a 50-mile radius of London were threatened with cancellation starting Monday because of an unofficial strike by railroad guards.

British government ministers, concerned at the rash of unofficial strikes, were reported to be urging action by union leaders. The opposition Conservative party has made union reform an electoral issue.

The dispute at Heathrow involves 89 regular firemen, on strike for two weeks over a pay demand. Their superiors, after working overtime to keep emergency services going, have now been ordered to stop the practice. Regular firemen regard the officers as scabs.

The airport closure will start at 8 p.m. tomorrow if instructions to the fire officers are approved by the union executives, as seems certain. Stopped Airport east of London, will also close.

In a separate dispute 12,000 workers have threatened a 24-hour shutdown at Heathrow if any airline uses the services of the Canadian-based ground agency, General Aviation Services.

In the clamor over port nationalization, work stopped on 225 ships and export cargoes were delayed. East coast centers largely ignored the strikes call, but ten big ports were affected. The strike is not official although union leaders have indicated sympathy.

The student was shot in the head during the demonstration over bus fares as protesters stoned buses and buildings a mile from the embassy. His death was the eighth since a series of anti-government clashes began earlier this year.

At the U.S. Embassy, the demonstrators, protesting "imperialism," dispersed peacefully after an hour. Another 2,000 students then marched on the presidential palace but were driven back by tear gas.

Student Is Killed In Manila Rioting

MANILA, March 17 (UPI)—A Filipino student was killed tonight in one of three demonstrations in which students built a bonfire in front of the U.S. Embassy, protested higher bus rates and then tried to march on Malacanang Palace, the president's residence.

The student was shot in the head during the demonstration over bus fares as protesters stoned buses and buildings a mile from the embassy. His death was the eighth since a series of anti-government clashes began earlier this year.

At the U.S. Embassy, the demonstrators, protesting "imperialism," dispersed peacefully after an hour. Another 2,000 students then marched on the presidential palace but were driven back by tear gas.

Norway's Students Strike Over Taxes

OSLO, March 17 (AP)—Strikes hit Norwegian universities today when 20,000 students in Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim, backed by many of their professors, left lectures and reading rooms to protest a new taxation system.

The action was provoked by the added-value tax which went into effect Jan. 1. The students claim it adds 140 kroner (\$20) a month to the average student's cost of living, and they want immediate compensation. But the government is waiting for a special committee to report on the effects of the tax system on groups without income.

India Blast Kills 28

RAWALPINDI, India, March 17 (AP)—A bus exploded and burned, killing 28 passengers, when a man threw a lighted cigarette from a window as the vehicle was being refueled today at a Darya Khan filling station 200 miles from here.

Dr. F. S. Perls Dies; Gestalt Psychiatrist

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT)—Dr. Frederic S. Perls, 76, a founder of the Gestalt school of psychotherapy, died of heart failure Saturday after surgery at the Louis W. Wells Memorial Hospital in Chicago.

He lived at Lake Cowichan, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, where he had recently started a training community for therapists. Dr. Perls, an early disciple of Sigmund Freud, founded Gestalt therapy along with his wife, Dr. Laura Perls, whom he met when they were students in Frankfurt.

In the 1960s, Dr. Perls was a student psychiatrist at the Esalen Institute in Big Sur, Calif. There he held "dream workshops" in which group members took the parts of objects in dreams they had had. A participant who dreamed about having a hot dog with his aunt at a restaurant for example, might be asked to "be" the aunt, the hot dog or even the restaurant.

The theory behind this technique was that every element in a dream is actually a part of the self. By identifying with it, a person might gain insight into himself.

Dr. Perls, who had long white hair and a flowing beard, was called Fritz and often dressed in monochromatic attire. At Esalen he sometimes wore berets and parachute jumpuits.

Henry Kurt Growald, PORT WORTH, Texas, March 17 (UPI)—A funeral service was held today for Henry Kurt Growald, 65, an airplane designer who was General Dynamics' project engineer for the B-36 bomber and testing chief for the swept-wing F-111 fighter-bomber.

Mr. Growald died Saturday in St. Louis Hospital, nine days after he was injured from General Dynamics' B-36 bomber. He worked on the B-36 for 15 years, the airplane flown across the Atlantic in 1927 by Charles Lindbergh.

Jerome Carcopino, PARIS, March 17—Jerome Carcopino, 88, a leading authority on ancient Rome, a former minister of education and a member of the French Academy, died here today.

Dr. Carcopino acquired fame for his studies as those he made of the lives and work of Virgil, Cicero, Caesar and Sulla, and for works such as the best-selling "Daily Life in Rome in the Empire Era."

Dr. Carcopino long held the chair of Latin studies of the Sorbonne, later headed the country's research center, the Ecole Normale, and finally the French School of Rome, reputed for its research into antiquity.

'Britain Is an Island'

Poll Finds Continent Is For, U.K. Against 'U.S. of Europe'

By James Goldborough

PARIS, March 17—A poll released simultaneously on the Continent and in Great Britain today found that while Europeans are overwhelmingly in favor of the construction of a United States of Europe, the British are overwhelmingly against.

The seven-nation poll showed, for each of five questions on economic union and political unity among the six Common Market countries and Great Britain, that the British population is hostile to union with the Continent.

One of the first reactions to the findings came from former Gaullist minister Michel Habib-Delecluse, who said on nationwide radio that "Britain is an island and wants to remain one."

The poll was published in Paris-Match and was the fruit of three months of pulse-taking in the "first multinational poll" on the future of the Common Market.

The results were encouraging for the six market countries, whose fears have grown somewhat red lately under frequent charges—often from the United States—that the Common Market was not moving toward political union.

Hostile British Public. But the results could only be discouraging for British political leaders, who find that in pushing for early entry into the Common Market they must deal with an ever more hostile public opinion.

Common Market Chairman Jean Monnet was quoted in an article accompanying the poll as saying that "in my opinion the British poll reflects more a reaction to the price of butter than to the Common Market itself. England needs large markets; it can only find them in Europe. Therefore Britain will enter."

Many British politicians are openly wondering, however, if Labor and Tory leadership are not both injuring themselves in continuing to press for British entry. In Parliament last night, the opposition Tory stood up to say that the question is "no longer if Prime Minister Harold Wilson is going to rat, but when he will rat."

Among the party leadership, however, there is no sign of "ratting." British Ambassador to France Christopher Soames said here over the weekend that public opinion is bound to rally to the

government position once the negotiations get started this summer.

Speaking at an international fair in Lyons today, Mr. Soames said the negotiations "offer us the possibility—in my opinion the last—to create a political, economic, industrial, agricultural and monetary Europe... The political voice of Europe will make itself felt all over the world."

Today it was the voice of the British man in the street that made itself heard.

The poll showed the following:

On the evolution of the Common Market toward a United States of Europe, between 60 and 75 percent of the close to 9,000 people sampled in the six market countries replied yes. Of 2,147 British sampled, 30 percent were for and 48 percent against.

On British entry into the Common Market: 84 percent favorable and only 9 against among the Six; Britain had 19 percent for and 63 percent against. Few polls have showed the British so hostile to entry.

On direct election of a European Parliament: Among the Six, 60 percent in favor and 11 against. In Britain, 25 percent for and 35 percent against.

European Government. Despite the French government's frequently expressed hostility to "supranationality," the French people gave 67, 66, 59 and 49 percent yes votes to each of the four questions. The nos for each question were 11, 11, 15 and 28. The number of undecided in each case was over 20 percent.

French officials watch these polls closely, and the polls are one of the reasons many of them are skeptical about chances for British entry. They feel Britain simply will not be willing to pay the price.

Mr. Habib-Delecluse echoed that sentiment today when he said on the radio that most of France's market partners would rather have Britain join in some kind of free-trade union with the market, rather than see the negotiations fall and have the market continue without Britain.

And as a French official remarked privately only yesterday, "when the negotiations start, it will be six against one. But that one will not be who you think it is, it will be France."



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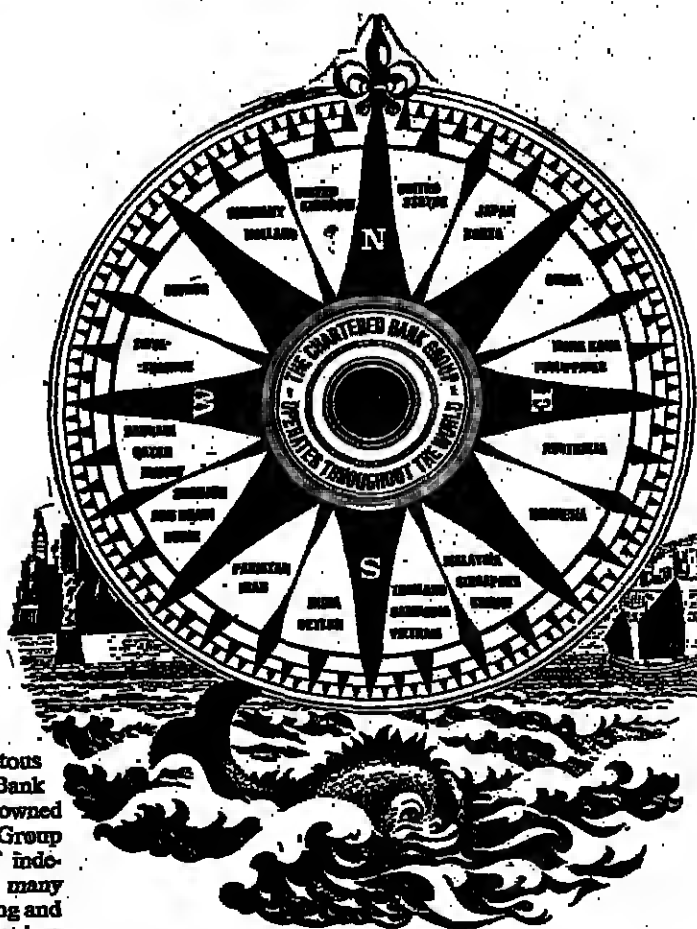
The one hundred and sixteenth Annual General Meeting will be held on 8th April at 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. The following are extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. W. G. Pullen, which has been circulated with the report and accounts for the year 1969.

Since my statement a year ago we have taken a momentous step in merging with your good friends, The Standard Bank Limited and The Chartered Bank is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard and Chartered Banking Group Limited. Such a change of status after 116 years of independence, during which the bank passed through many vicissitudes, including two world wars, and emerged strong and successful, caused inevitably a measure of nostalgic regret in a loyal staff past and present, and we believe in many customers and stockholders too. However this is the day of larger and larger banks giving the widest range of services to, amongst others, the huge international operating companies, and with our merger we become part of an organisation with more than double our capital, reserves and balance sheet figures, and with a correspondingly increased geographical coverage. Above all, The Standard Bank Limited make ideal partners for we are both British overseas banks steeped in the same tradition, handling the same type of business and yet we complement each other and do not overlap in our world branch system. Finally, and this we, and I am sure our connections at home and overseas, cherish most of all, The Chartered Bank will continue to operate as it has through the years giving the same service with the same staff to our customers and our host countries.

In Europe by the establishment of a bank in Zurich in collaboration with Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse, Oslo, and Bankhaus Conrad Heinrich Donner of Hambro under the name of Anglo Nordie Bank Limited, and in Rotterdam a bank in the name of European and Overseas Trading Bank N.V., also with Bankhaus Conrad Heinrich Donner as a partner, we are pursuing our policy of giving the fullest services to our branches overseas and to our International Banking Division in London.

This Year's Accounts

Owing to the nationalisation of Allahabad Bank Limited, India, the assets and liabilities of that bank are not included in our consolidated balance sheet. The balance sheet totals of Allahabad Bank for 1968 were ₹73 millions and, in view of the elimination of figures of this size from our group accounts for 1969, I am pleased to be able to report that our consolidated balance sheet totals have increased by ₹27 millions to ₹935 millions. Current,



deposit and other accounts have decreased by £12 millions but if the comparative figures for 1968 were adjusted to allow for the deposits of Allahabad Bank there would be an increase of £51 millions.

The rights issue to stockholders in January 1969 increased the Bank's issued capital to ₹68,000. The premium amounting to ₹2,17,500 resulting from the issue has been credited to the Reserve Funds. After an adjustment to the Reserve Funds due to the exclusion of Allahabad Bank's figures, the Bank's capital and consolidated published reserves together with the balance on profit and loss account now total ₹29,163,910, an increase of ₹4,118,899.

Profits and Dividends

After making the usual provisions and deduction minority interests in subsidiaries, the consolidated net profit for the year is £2,960,210 an increase of £482,803 on the previous year. At the halfway stage we reported that profits were slightly below the comparable figure for the first half of 1968 and the improvement now shown is due to an increased volume of business in the second half of the year which improved our profitability, especially in our overseas branches and subsidiaries.

With the balance of profit brought forward from last year of \$989,776 the amount available for distribution is \$3,949,986 out of which \$1,082,364 has been transferred to Reserve Funds and \$370,000 to Reserves for Contingencies. The interim dividend of 7½% paid on 26th September 1969 absorbed £726,000 and a second interim dividend of 7½% payable on 27th February 1970 makes the total for the year 15%, the same as for the previous year. The balance to be carried forward to 1970 will then be £1,045,622.

Copies of the full text of the Statement will be sent on application to the Secretary of the Bank at 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, England.

In Meeting With President

McCracken Urges 5% Money Supply Hike

WASHINGTON, March 17 (Reuters).—Paul W. McCracken, President Nixon's chief economic adviser, told the President that the time has come for the Federal Reserve Board to increase the money supply by a 5 percent annual rate.

Sen. Gordon Allott (R., Cal.), chairman of the Senate's Republican Policy Committee, told a news conference today that the McCracken recommendation was made at this morning's White House meeting attended by Mr. Nixon's top economic aides and congressional leaders.

Sen. Allott said that Mr. McCracken noted that the administration's tight economic policies were taking hold firmly and as a result monetary restraint should be eased.

But, said Sen. Allott, no one at the White House meeting—not even Mr. Nixon—indicated whether they had any inkling as to whether the independent Fed has indeed acted to ease its policies.

Earlier, Mr. McCracken had pointed to signs that the economy was on the right course.

He cited the 10.6 percent increase in the 1970 fixed capital expenditure forecast last week, the fact that the basic inventory situation was generally well adjusted and the expansionary shift in fiscal policy.

"These facts do not add up to what economists would call a recession," he told reporters at a White House briefing.

The shift in fiscal policy is well timed and responsive to the needs of having the economy move into sustained expansion, he said.

Mr. McCracken pointed out there was a six to 12-month time lag in the timing process of fiscal adjustments, and present fiscal policies, he said, were geared to future needs.

He stressed that prices were one of the slowest economic features to respond to monetary or fiscal policy moves. However, he said he still hoped to see only a 3 to 3.5 percent increase on an annual basis in prices by the end of the year.

In reply to a question, Mr. McCracken said the 4.2 percent unemployment figure last month would not urge him to change his estimate of a 4.3 percent average unemployment level for 1970.

But he stressed that this was more of a zone than a precise figure, a middle point estimate, he said.

Warning Issued By Fed Governor

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 17 (NYT).—J. Dewey Daane, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, has expressed the view that any "major shift" toward an easier monetary policy this year "could be counter-productive."

Remarks made by Mr. Daane at

Eurodollar Rates Hit

Lowest Point in a Year

LONDON, March 17 (Reuters).—Eurodollar rates fell to their lowest levels for a year today with overnight funds at one time as low as 6 3/4 percent and day-to-day funds generally between 1/2 and one point lower than yesterday.

Dealers attributed the decline to growing nervousness in the market on prospects of a reduction in prime lending rates by leading U.S. banks.

the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank Feb. 22 were published yesterday.

Most of his speech was a set of philosophical reflections on monetary policy and the evolution of the Fed under the chairmanship of William McChesney Martin Jr.

On the immediate future of monetary policy, he was cautious. He said that "in 1970 demand conditions may well prove to be such that the earlier restraint can gradually be lessened." But, he continued:

"On the other hand, the need to encourage sustainable long-run economic growth, requiring as it does an abatement of inflationary expectations and an environment of over-all price stability, suggests that any major shift in monetary policy could be counter-productive."

He said this year, despite uncertainties, "may prove to be a watershed year in the fight against

inflation," though he added that "this will depend in part on restraint on the part of labor and management with respect to wage and price policies."

"It will also depend on prudent restraint in public policies, both fiscal and monetary," he added, suggesting again an attitude of caution toward any major relaxation of monetary restraint.

Mr. Daane said the Fed has become "more or less Friedmanesque in looking at the monetary aggregates" more than in the past, but he emphasized his own rejection of the "single-sided" emphasis of Milton Friedman on the money supply.

Mr. Daane said his own view was that while monetary policy is important in guiding the course of the economy, so is fiscal (budget) policy. He said his approach would be "to innovate more with fiscal policy and rely less on monetary policy."

To Defuse Conflicts

More U.S.-EEC Contact On Trade Urged by Scheel

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, March 17 (NYT).—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel is quietly trying to recruit backing within the European Economic Community for an idea that might help defuse the trade conflicts with the United States.

As Washington and Brussels publicly exchange accusations over responsibility for the deterioration in their relations, Mr. Scheel is promoting the creation of a permanent committee with representatives of both sides to sit with the declared purpose of avoiding misunderstandings.

Davis Point

These have arisen repeatedly. The latest example occurred last week in Washington when Assistant Secretary of Commerce Kenneth N. Davis Jr. accused a Common Market trade mission of giving newsmen a false report of the U.S. position on a number of trade issues.

Mr. Davis said today the government plans to call business and labor leaders together to help open an all-out drive on "unfair trade restrictions" placed on U.S.-made products sold abroad. The Washington Post reports.

He said the government needed help from the two groups in identifying and trying to eliminate discriminatory policies overseas.

Closer Contact

The Scheel committee would provide closer contacts than now exist through regular meetings, alternately in Washington and Brussels, where each side could present its grievances.

Mr. Scheel raised the idea at an EEC Ministerial Council meeting on March 8. So far it has received no more than polite attention from the other EEC governments and the Brussels Executive Commission.

The world's two biggest trading



Walter Scheel

State Department from a mission in Brussels headed by Ambassador J. Robert Schaeffer, a former Washington lawyer.

Regular Forums

There are additionally two multinational forums where Americans regularly meet officials from the EEC countries to discuss trade or related matters—the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva.

Mr. Scheel's thinking, that the existing communications channels are insufficient, is based on the sheer volume of trade between the two blocs—nearly half the world total—and the prospects of enlargement of the EEC into an even wider bloc including Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland.

Foreign Bank Account Bill On Its Way**Committee Approves Despite Treasury Case**

WASHINGTON, March 17 (Reuters).—A bill giving the Treasury Secretary power to regulate funds kept by U.S. citizens in foreign bank accounts was approved by the House Banking and Currency Committee today over strong objections from the Treasury Department itself.

The committee rejected amendments proposed by the Treasury that would have made the secretary's authority more discretionary.

The bill as approved by the committee requires U.S. banks to keep records of all checks and other transactions involving foreign funds of U.S. citizens.

It also authorizes the Federal Reserve Board to apply its margin regulations to borrowers as well as lenders. This would permit regulation of loans for takeovers or market speculation from foreign sources.

The bill also provides for civil and criminal penalties for violations of the reporting requirements.

Committee chairman Rep. Wright Patman, D., Tex., said differences between the committee and the Treasury Department over the wording of the bill eventually became impossible to reconcile.

The Treasury, once a supporter of the legislation, now contends the committee bill is too inflexible and would prove too great a burden on the banks.

The Treasury Secretary is required under the committee bill to order record-keeping and reporting by any resident or citizen of the United States who engages in any transaction with a foreign financial agency.

This includes the identities and addresses of the parties involved and a description of the transaction.



George S. Moore

Top Positions At Citibank to Change Hands

NEW YORK, March 17 (Reuters).—First National City Corp., and its principal subsidiary First National City Bank, announced today the election of Walter B. Wriston as chairman and chief executive officer, succeeding George S. Moore who will retire May 1.

William I. Spencer was elected to succeed Mr. Wriston as president of the one-bank holding company, and of the bank.

At the same time Edward L. Palmer was elected chairman of the executive committee, succeeding Richard S. Perkins who will retire July 1.

Blessing With Unilever

LONDON, March 17 (UPI).—The Anglo-Dutch Unilever World Trading Group today named Karl Blessing, former president of West Germany's Bundesbank, advisory director of the board of Unilever NV.

Netherlands Ambassador to Britain J.H. van Roijen was named an advisory member of the Unilever board.

Prices in Western Europe Expected to Rise 4% to 6%

GENEVA, March 17 (AP).—Consumer prices are likely to rise another 4 to 6 percent in Europe in 1970, according to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

An ECE report published here today says that in 1969—described as another "boom year for Europe"—in spite of cautious prognostications—rising costs, at least in industry, were fully passed on to prices in most European countries.

"Although direct statistics are few, it appears that profit margins per unit of output must have been at least maintained in the countries enjoying big output increases," the report says, implying that this was likely to continue this year.

The report says that even if the growth of output should slow in 1970, as is generally expected, "pay increases are likely to continue at much the same rate as last year. Because of the lagged response of employment to output changes, productivity gains will be reduced, so unit labor costs and prices must be expected to go on rising."

In most countries at a rate of 4 to 6 percent.

The report says that Western Europe's combined gross national product rose by 6 percent in volume last year, with exceptions to the general growth trend in Ireland and Italy because of strikes, the Netherlands and Norway because of poor harvests and fishing, and in Britain as a result of a policy of restraint.

Fear Economic Crisis

Danes Cut Spending Plans

COPENHAGEN, March 17 (AP).—The Danish government, struggling to combat a record balance-of-payments deficit, today ordered an immediate halt to new government investments and warned that private consumption cannot be allowed to go up by more than 1 or 2 percent this year.

The new move, coming on top of recently increased income taxes, a surplus budget, reduced public spending and tightened credit, clearly indicated the non-Socialist government's growing fears that without extraordinary measures the Danish economy may be accelerating towards a crisis.

In its annual report on the economy, the government significantly omitted concrete figures in predicting "a certain improvement" of the balance-of-payments situation by the end of the year.

At this time one year ago, a similar government report predicted the balance-of-payments deficit would be reduced to about one billion kroner (about \$150 million) in 1969. But Denmark instead entered 1970 with a 3.1 billion kroner (about \$400 million) deficit.

Minister of Economy P. Nyboe Andersen warned that even though Danish exports and foreign currency earnings are expected to go up by 10 percent this year, much of the benefit will be erased by rising prices on imports, notably from West Germany.

With industry facing continued manpower shortage, the minister foresees a production increase of no more than 3 or 4 percent for this year. At the same time he expected inflation to raise prices by 4 percent.

Falconbridge Nickel

TORONTO, March 17 (Reuters).—Falconbridge Nickel Mines reported today that net profit in 1969 almost doubled, at \$45.15 million or \$9.13 a share, the 1968 figure of \$24.48 million, \$4.89 a share.

Revenue for the firm jumped to \$137.6 million in 1969 from \$105.2 million the year before.

British Oxygen

LONDON, March 17 (Reuters).—British Oxygen, manufacturer of industrial and medical gases and chemicals, said today that trading profit in the first fiscal quarter, to Dec. 31 rose to \$14.88 million from the \$12.72 million of the year-earlier quarter.

Revenue for the period increased to \$114.48 million from \$98.08 million.

Benguet Terminates**Grand Bahama Talks**

WASHINGTON, March 17 (Reuters).—Benguet Consolidated has terminated discussions with the principal minority stockholders of Grand Bahama Development Co. (Devo) to purchase their Devo shares.

The decline in the common stock market prices of both companies' shares was cited in the termination of talks.

EEC Chief Visits Japan

BRUSSELS, March 17 (AP).—Jean Rey, president of the European Economic Community's Executive Commission, and Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel, chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, will leave Saturday for Japan, it was announced today.

Nixon Move Sparks Activity

Stock Prices Recover in Late Trading

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).—President Nixon moved today to free \$1.5 billion in funds as an aid to the slumping U.S. construction industry and the action touched off a mild rally in prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Building-material and savings-and-loan issues rose when the news reports reached Wall Street shortly after noon. Analysts said the two groups stood to be affected favorably by the President's decision to end curbs on federally-assisted state and local construction projects.

Moreover, Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, described Mr. Nixon's action on construction spending as signaling a change in fiscal policy.

At noon, the Dow Jones industrial average was down a shade from its close yesterday, when it had tumbled more than 7 points. But the blue-chip indicator ended up with a gain of 2.37, at 767.42.

The breadth of the market also swung to the favorable, with 649 advances and 632 declines registered.

Construction stocks included the gainers.

U.S. Typewrite, up 1 to 56 1/4; Certain-Feed Products, up 2 to 24; Boise Cascade, up 1 1/2 to 63 1/2; and Armstrong Cork, up 1 3/8 to 31 3/4.

Kaufman & Broad, a home-building concern, rose 3 to 35 1/4. Among the savings-and-loan Western Financial climbed 1 1/2 to 23 3/4 and Far West Financial gained a point to 18 7/8.

Glamour stocks, a sector that has taken sharp reversals lately, posted the market's best point gains. On the active list, Texaco rose 3/4 to 124 3/4.

Elsewhere, IBM added 2 1/2 to 322 1/2, Disney climbed 3 3/8 to 137 1/8, and Memorex raced ahead 4 7/8 to 126 7/8 and Burroughs was ahead 1/8 to 139 3/8.

Part of the strength in glamour issues was ascribed to the forthcoming publication of monthly short-interest figures.

If the short interest shows a sizable jump, some brokers believe, this could provide a prop to the sagging stock market.

Meanwhile, some analysts are cheered by the recent trend to selling, as opposed to buying, by the odd-lotter. These investors, who trade in less than 100-share round lots, also have stepped up their short-selling activities—sometimes a bullish sign in the past.

Drug issues also hit the comeback trail today. Warner-Lambert was ahead 2 1/4 at 65 7/8 while

gains of more than a point appeared in American Home Products, Bristol-Myers and Becton, Dickinson.

The Dow Jones utility average, mirroring the action of the bond market and its heavy schedule of new offerings, slipped for the eighth straight session.

Fyde System, a vehicle leasing

and rental concern, ranked as the most active stock, declining 1 1/2 to 37 7/8. The bulk of its turnover came on a large block at 37, a new low for the year.

Big Board volume picked up to 9.69 million shares from yesterday's 8.91 million shares, which was the slowest session in more than two months.

Uniroyal Profit Drops 18%; Bache Loses \$8.74 Million

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).—Net income of Uniroyal Inc. last year was \$65.6 million, or \$1.60 a share, compared with the record income of \$86.95 million, or \$2.06 a share, for 1968, according to the company's report issued yesterday.

Sales and operating revenues were a record total of \$1.55 billion in 1969, up from \$1.43 billion the year before.

George R. Vila, Uniroyal chairman, said the 18 percent decline in earnings was caused by extraordinarily high expenses from conversion of domestic tire production to new constructions of advanced design and a number of new manufacturing plants.

Other reasons cited were declining revenues in footwear stemming from lower demand for canvas shoes and increased import competition; higher costs in raw materials; transportation; high interest rates; insurance and employee costs; and greater difficulty in achieving productivity levels required to offset the higher costs.

Uniroyal's outlook this year, Mr. Vila noted, is dependent upon factors affecting the general level of the economy as well as the results of industry-wide wage and benefit negotiations scheduled to take place shortly.

If these factors are resolved and sales continue to increase at growth rates evident in recent years, he added, "then the steps that we have taken to reduce costs and upgrade efficiency should enable us to resume the upward course of profitability evident from 1963 through the first half of 1969."

In a letter to employees and stockholders, he attributed the lack of earnings mainly to "the tremendous increase in costs, wages, prices, automation, rent, etc." He also blamed shortened trading hours on the stock exchanges and reduced trading volume.

Asked to elaborate on this statement, the Bache chairman, said implementation of a new commission structure comparable to the one proposed Feb. 13 by the New York Stock Exchange was "imperative."

Book Value

His letter indicated that the book value of Bache's shares had fallen sharply in the last fiscal year—from \$31.85 a share to \$27.53, or about 13.5 percent.

A total of \$25.53 of the per-share dip stemmed from operations, while another \$1.36 resulted from the sharp decline in the value of stock exchange memberships during the year.

The full 1969 loss would be reduced to \$4.95 million by tax recoveries expected to be applicable by Bache.

Market Report

Fourth Quarter 1969 1968

Revenue (millions)... 53.0 57.9

Profits (millions)... 0.33 -0.85

Per Share... 0.07 -0.52

Year

Revenue (millions)... 230.1 223.0

Profits (millions)... 2.4 1.13

Per Share (diluted)... 0.75 0.15

Wickes Corp.

Fourth Quarter 1969 1968

Revenue (millions)... 110.8 97.2

Profits (millions)... 2.31 2.64

Per Share... 0.34 0.42

Yr. to Jan. 31

Revenue (millions)... 470.5 430.3

Profits (millions)... 10.68 13.07

Per Share... 1.68 2.07

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Closing prices on March 17, 1970

[illegible]

Algoma	13 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₂ +	14
Archie	24 ³ / ₄	24 ³ / ₄	24 ³ / ₄	1

1353	Craml	12.12	12.12	12.12	
1300	Denis	40.00	40.00	40.00	+25
100	Gickens	2.50	2.50	2.50	
1311	East. Sulf	1.00	4.00	7.00	+15
26000	Eneko	14.62	14.00	14.00	-62
100	Ensign	2.50	2.50	2.50	
500	Granville	15.25	15.12	15.12	-25
345	Guerin	1.40	1.25	1.25	-15
100	Hill, Del	1.00	1.00	1.00	
570	Holling	29.50	29.50	29.50	-25
100	Int'l. Hall	4.00	4.00	4.00	-85
100	Int'l. Mount	12.50	12.50	12.50	
3700	Km. Kofia	3.00	2.00	2.00	-85
3471	Kear	13.75	13.50	13.50	-25
100	Lebra	2.50	2.50	2.50	
3331	L. Duff	17.50	17.25	17.25	-25
2530	Leitch	2.10	2.25	2.00	-90
100	L. J. L.C.	2.50	2.50	2.50	
675	Mackay	1.44	1.00	1.44	+84
100	McKinn	2.50	2.50	2.50	
1200	Memo	2.50	2.50	2.50	
3450	New Temp	2.75	2.75	2.75	
100	Owen	14.00	14.00	14.00	
1400	Drchen	3.75	3.75	3.75	
471	Algonia	1315	1315	1315	+4
375	Asbestos	250	250	250	+4
3641	Bank Am	161	161	161	+4
25	Can. Nat	235	235	235	+4
25	Cheship	251	251	251	+4
2100	C&E Ind	500	450	500	+5
100	Consol	275	275	275	+1
100	Con. Int. Pow	275	275	275	+1
835	Con. Bath	22	22	22	+1
100	Con. Int. Tel	121	121	121	+1
1000	Dow Text	121	121	121	+1
775	Emp. Tel	134	134	128	+9
100	Gen. Soc	171	171	171	+1
1001	Mason B	171	171	171	+1
1033	Pheniox	7.62	7.62	7.62	+1
100	Pfizer	91	91	91	+1
900	Pfizer Co	14	13	13	+4
2955	Royal Bank	275	275	275	+1
100	S&P	275	275	275	+1
178	Stemberg A	131	131	131	+1
100	Stemberg B	131	131	131	+1
100	Verlo Ind	11	11	11	+1
100	Zellers	11	11	11	+1
Total sales \$50,000 shares.					

closing prices on March 17, 1972.

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10%	8%	US Rubr	25	2	9%	9%	9%	9%
12%	9%	US Smeft wt	10	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
18%	13	Unitrade Co	27	13%	13%	12%	12%	11%

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Austrian schillings	25.87
Belgian francs	48.87
British pound (\$ per £)	2.4080
Danish crowns	7.4635
Dutch guilders	6.6280
French francs	4.187
German marks	5.5440
Greek drachmas	30.00
Italian lire	628.80
Japanese yen	12.50
Mejican pesos	12.50
Norwegian crowns	7.1433
Portuguese escudos	28.50
Spanish pesetas	70.00
Swedish crowns	5.1985
Swiss francs	5.2070

The above rates are yesterday's closing rates. They exclude local commissions and are subject to variations depending on the type of transaction.

Bank Stocks

Bank of Am. N.Y.	30%	30%	30%
First Nat. Boston	80	85	80
U.S. Trust Co.	84	83 1/2	84

European Gold Markets

March 17, 1970	Open	Close	Change
London	35.07	35.07	+0.02
Zurich	35.10	35.10	unch.
Paris (12 1/2 Mts)	35.03	35.03	+0.06
U.S. dollars per ounce			

Foreign Stock Indexes

Index	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	128.7	128.1	128.7	128.4
Brussels	114.4	114.3	114.4	114.3
Frankfurt	153.29	153.11	153.29	153.11
London	381.1	381.1	381.1	381.1
Madrid	150.21	151.71	152.27	149.99
Paris	70.01	70.03	70.03	69.94
Sydney	605.02	613.94	613.94	604.02
Tokyo	182.30	182.30	182.30	172.42
Zurich	331.2	331.2	331.2	331.2

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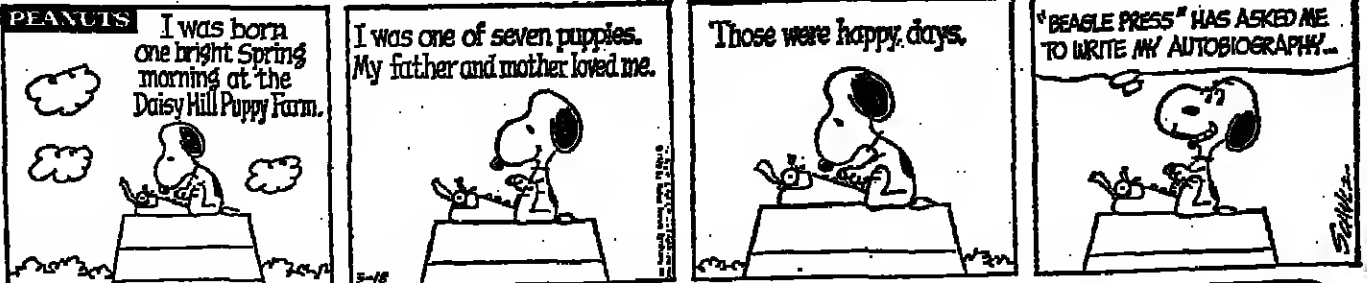
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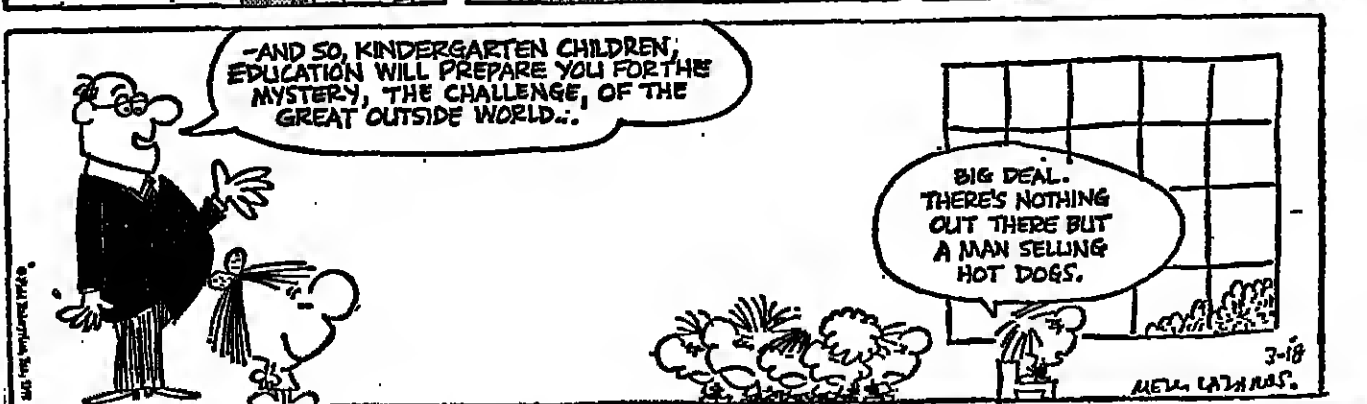
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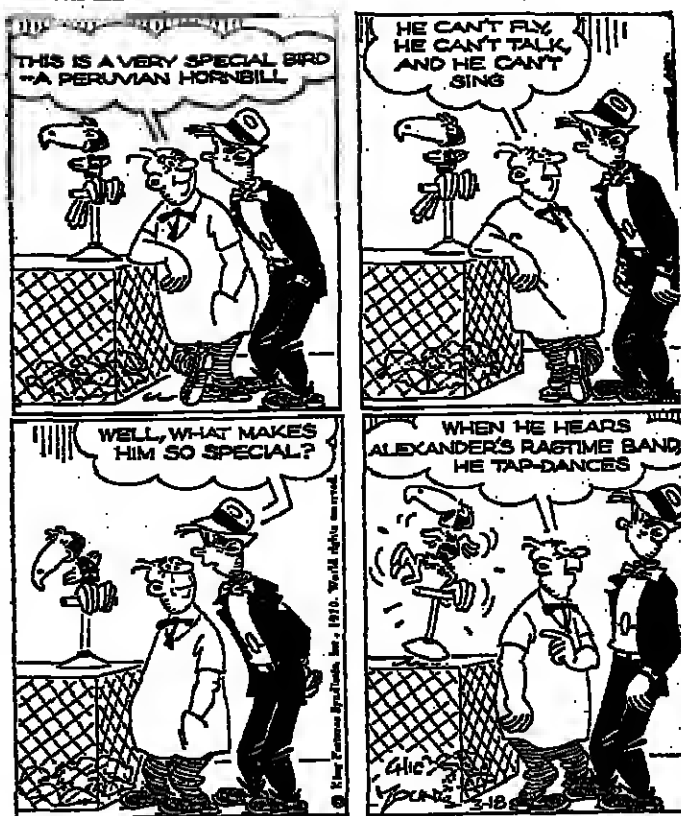
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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Fortune smiled on Australian expert Rodolfo Smilde in the diagrammed deal, taken from the United States team and an Australian team, played in Sydney last month.

of leading a diamond, but he laid down the heart ace and played a second heart. His idea was to remove the trumps quickly from the opposing hands and avert a ruff.

But it did not work out well. East won the second trump lead with the heart king and gave his partner a spade ruff. The declarer had to lose two diamond tricks eventually and was down one. Australia gained 12 international match points.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 10542	♥ 876	♠ 9876	♥ K7
♦ Q863	♣ 985	♦ 102	♣ Q8632
♣ 107			
WEST		SOUTH (D)	
♠ 3	♥ 1094	♠ AKQJ	♥ A52
♦ AQJ3	♣ AJ954	♦ A52	♣ 7654
		♣ K	

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1 ♠ 2 ♣ Pass 3 ♠ Dbl Pass 4 ♠ Pass Pass West led the spade three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CELEBRITY	LOST	WALL
AZIONE	LOST	WALL
RIOTS	SCHOONERS	
SONNETS	THESE DAYS	
MAIS	GAISSE	WILDS
OBST	BIANCHI	HECATE
THE	ADY	STRAMP
EGG	WARS	RET
TREK	APIS	MESA
MAAL	USE	
MY	LOST	HOUSE
EARSTONES	OWEN	
ALL	WICK	
MUTS	EDDY	ERODE

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JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

IRFEY

NAPAC

BOILEM

RIMPIA

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here FROM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

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Yesterday's Jumble: MINOR HOUSE SLOGAN LARIAT

Answer: When lovers often have their big moments - the small house.

BOOKS

CONFIRM OR DENY: INFORMING THE PEOPLE ON NATIONAL SECURITY

By Phil G. Goulding, Harper & Row, 369 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by John Chancellor

THIS is a disturbing book. An American photographic reconnaissance plane flies over the French atomic plant at Pierrelatte, and the French are furious. The American Air Force tells the office of the Secretary of Defense in the Pentagon that the plane was forced off course by a thunderstorm, and the news is only announced in Washington. In fact, the skies were clear, and the incident occurred because of communications mix-up. But the Secretary of Defense was given wrong information.

ed the American people a good many times in a good many ways - through my own lack of foresight, through carelessness through relaying incomplete information which the originators considered complete through transmitting reports which had been falsified deliberately at lower levels. The last phrase is very plain talk in the growing community of former Defense officials who are jettisoning their recollections of public service.

The American communications reconnaissance ship Liberty is cruising off the coast of Sinal during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. The Pentagon sends orders for it to move farther off shore. But the orders are sent by mistake first to the Pacific, back to Port Meade, Md., and finally to a shore station in Morocco. But the Liberty was listening for signals from Egyptian ships which never came. Israeli planes and ships attacked the Liberty, and many men were killed or injured.

Goulding believes Lyndon Johnson fired McNamara because the Secretary of Defense had lost faith in the bombing of North Vietnam. Further Goulding is convinced that McNamara was opposed to the military request for 206,000 more troops for Vietnam in 1968, and would have resigned if the President had pushed through any significant increase in troop levels.

Phil Goulding was Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs when these things happened, and his book is a remarkably candid and unflinching chronicle of one foul-up after another. Nobody's perfect, but there are times, reading Goulding's memoir, when you wonder if the Pentagon isn't lowering the national average.

Goulding, belonged to that small, influential group of Pentagon civilians who were against further escalation of the war as early as 1967 (Cyrus Vance, Paul Nitze, Paul Warnke and the late John McNaughton). His testimony confirms the brilliant reconstruction of that period written by the former Under Secretary of the Air Force, Townsend Hoopes, called "The Limits of Intervention." Curiously, Goulding makes no mention of a long paper he wrote on the perils of escalation. According to Hoopes, the Goulding paper was a decisive document.

What is truly disturbing about some of these incidents is the degree to which the office of the Secretary of Defense is either uninformed or misinformed. While it is surely difficult to maintain instant communication with about 10 million people in the defense establishment, uniformed and civilian, in just about every place on earth, Goulding destroys the image we have, or the hope, perhaps, that somewhere, somebody must know what's happening. For people who worry about Presidents with fingers on the nuclear button, this kind of reading leads to bad dreams.

What does come through in Goulding's book is the picture of a very human often disgruntled, divided Pentagon. It is being held together by civilians in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The book is flawed by too much insider's stuff, too many organizational outlines, plings for parts of the bureaucracy - but it is nevertheless a vivid contemporary history, of great value to people who wonder what's really going on in the Pentagon. We can, perhaps, take some perverse comfort in the fact that even the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs didn't always know what was going on himself.

John Chancellor, a former director of the Voice of America, is an N.B.C. reporter.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 With 4 Across, White House event
 - 4 See 1 Across
 - 3 Calloway
 - 11 Condescend
 - 13 Vicinity
 - 14 Nonflying birds
 - 16 Day of observance
 - 18 Uninspired, in domestic
 - 19 Weights: Abbr.
 - 20 Margot or Judith
 - 21 Girl's name
 - 22 Old status of Alaska
 - 25 Pacific island group
 - 30 With 47 Across, start of a time
 - 31 Yttrium, for one
 - 32 Greek letter
 - 33 Enzyme: Suffix
 - 36 Andler branches
 - 37 Social position
 - 39 "There'll be a time..."
 - 40 Ben
 - 43 Of the outer regions
 - 45 Famous nickname
 - 46 Faculties
 - 47 See 30 Across
 - 51 Biblical nation
 - 52 Arabian Sea gulf
 - 54 Antiquity, in poetry
 - 57 Hair style
 - 58 Christian observance
 - 61 Believe
 - 62 Form of confetti
 - 63 Garner's middle name
 - 64 Financial term: Abbr.
 - 65 River of Europe
 - 66 Beast of burden
 - 21 Moral
 - 23 Beat the - Suffix
 - 25 First name in clockdom
 - 26 Miscreant
 - 27 Religious season
 - 28 Cockney's residence
 - 29 Engaging
 - 33 E - Easter
 - 34 Suffix for gyro or photo
 - 35 Eris
 - 38 Didn't diet
 - 41 Island instrument
 - 42 Home: Abbr.
 - 43 Stumble, in a way
 - 44 you go
 - 46 White-plumed one
 - 49 Earmarks for failure
 - 50 "La - Vita"
 - 51 Kind of hatter
 - 53 Hebrew letter
 - 54 Ferber or Milay
 - 55 Opposite of have
 - 56 Beauty-parlor job
 - 58 Palmer, for one
 - 59 Helping hand
 - 60 Certain vote

